

Effects of Halo on the AGS Injection from 1.2GeV Linac*

W.T. Weng**, J. Beebe-Wang, D. Raparia, A. G. Ruggiero, N. Tsoupas

Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, NY 11766

Abstract. BNL is conducting a design study of a 1.0 MW super neutrino beam facility. It requires 230 turns charge exchange injection from a 1.2 GeV superconducting linac with 28 mA current for 0.72 msec. This report studies the impact of halo distribution of the linac beam on the efficiency of injection and the final beam distribution in the AGS as functions of the injection orbit bump and the foil thickness. Another important consideration is the residual radiation generated on the accelerator components near the injection area. If necessary, radiation hardened components and local shielding have to be provided.

INTRODUCTION

We have examined [1] possible upgrades to the AGS complex that would meet the requirements of the proton beam for a 1.0 MW neutrino superbeam facility. We are proposing to build a superconducting upgrade to the existing 200 MeV linac to an energy of 1.2 GeV for direct H⁺ injection into the AGS.

The requirements of the proton beam for the super neutrino beam are summarized in Table 1 and a layout of upgraded AGS is shown in Figure 1. Since the present number of protons per fill is already close to the required number, the upgrade focuses on increasing the repetition rate and reducing beam losses (to avoid excessive shielding requirements and to maintain activation of the machine components at workable level). It is also important to preserve all the present capabilities of the AGS, in particular its role as injector to RHIC.

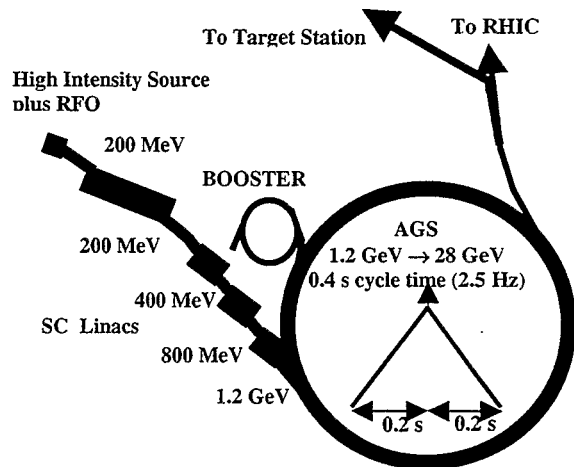


FIGURE 1. Schematic diagram of the accelerators for the "neutrino production".

TABLE 1. AGS Proton Driver Parameters.

Total beam power	1 MW
Beam energy	28 GeV
Average beam current	42 μ A
Cycle time	400 msec
Number of protons per fill	0.9×10^{14}
Number of bunches per fill	24
Protons per bunch	0.4×10^{13}
Injection turns	230
Repetition rate	2.5 Hz
Pulse length	0.72 msec
Chopping rate	0.75
Linac average/peak current	20 / 30 mA

Present injection into the AGS requires the accumulation of four Booster loads in the AGS which takes about 0.6 sec, and is therefore not suited for high average beam power operation. To minimize the injection time to about 1 msec, a 1.2GeV linac will be used instead. The injection Linac consists of the existing warm linac of 200 MeV and a new superconducting linac of 1.0 GeV. The multi-turn injection from a source of 28 mA and 720 μ sec pulse width is sufficient to accumulate 0.9×10^{14} particle per pulse in the AGS. The minimum ramp time of the AGS to full energy is presently 0.5 sec. This must be reduced down to 0.2 sec to reach the required repetition rate of 2.5 Hz to deliver the required 1 MW beam to the target.

SUPERCONDUCTING LINAC (SCL)

The superconducting linacs accelerate the proton beam from 200 MeV to 1.2 GeV. The presented configuration follows a design described in detail in [2]. All three linacs are built up from a sequence of similar periods. The major parameters of the three sections of the SCL are given in Table 2. The low energy section operates at 805 MHz and accelerates proton from 200 to 400 MeV. The two sections, accelerating to 800 MeV and 1.2 GeV, operate at

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** E-mail weng@bnl.gov

1.61 GHz. A higher frequency is desirable for obtaining a larger accelerating gradient with a more compact structure and reduced cost. The SCL will be operated at 2 °K for reaching the desired gradients.

TABLE 2. General parameters of the SCL.

Linac section	LE	ME	HE
Average beam power, kW	7.14	14	14
Average beam current, μA	35.7	35.7	35.7
Initial kinetic energy, MeV	200	400	800
Final kinetic energy, MeV	400	800	120
Cell reference β_0	0.615	0.755	0.887
Frequency, MHz	805	1610	1610
Cells/cavity	8	8	8
Cavities/cryo-module	4	4	4
Cavity internal diameter, cm	10	5	5
Total length, m	37.82	41.4	38.32
Accelerating gradient, MeV/m	10.8	23.5	23.4
Cavities/Klystron	1	1	1
Norm. rms emittance, π mm mrad	2	2	2
rms bunch area, π° MeV (805 MHz)	0.5	0.5	0.5

H⁺ BEAM INJECTION INTO AGS

The H⁺ injection region has been chosen to be the location of the B20 straight section of the AGS. A schematic diagram of the injection region is shown in Figure 2. In this diagram the following components of the injection region are shown: (a) three of the main magnets of the AGS; (b) the stripping foil; (c) the closed beam orbits; (d) The trajectory of the injected H⁺ beam; (e) the trajectories of the H⁺ beam which is not stripped by the stripping foil; (f) the trajectory of the partially stripped H⁺ beam (H⁰) and (g) the trajectories of the electrons emanating from the stripping foil.

All secondary particles must be collected downstream of the stripping foil into various "beam-dumps". In order to make the circulating proton beam collinear with the H⁺ injected beam at the injection point, the circulating proton beam is "locally bumped" by using two horizontal "bump-magnets" [3].

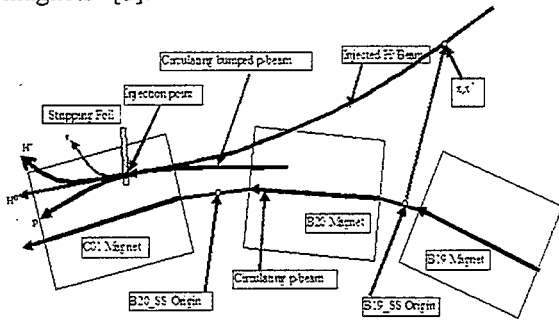


FIGURE 2. Schematic diagram of the injection region.

HALO/TAIL GENERATION VS. LINAC EMITTANCE

For high intensity proton accelerators, such as the upgraded AGS, there are very stringent limitations on uncontrolled beam losses. In this paper, we present the estimate of emittance growth and uncontrolled beam losses as function of linac emittance by computer simulations.

All of the physical quantities used in the simulations (Table 1 and 3) are chosen according to the design specifications [1]. Correlated Painting [4] is chosen for injection into AGS, considering the available aperture at injection and beam halo/tail control. A significant effort has been made to optimize injection painting [4]. The optimized injection bump collapses as an exponential function of time with a time-constant of 0.1 msec. The initial foil-hit by each incident H⁺ is counted as thrice to include the effects of two stripped electrons. The average foil thickness is assumed to be 300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$. In order to separate the effects of linac emittance from the other issues, the effects of space charge and magnet errors are not included in this study.

TABLE 3 Simulation parameters.

Horizontal beta at the injection	28.0 m
Vertical beta at the injection	8.0 m
Horizontal emittance of injected beam	2π mm-mrad
Vertical emittance of injected beam	2π mm-mrad
Horizontal beam size at injection, σ_x	5.2293 mm
Vertical beam size at injection, σ_y	2.7952 mm
Horizontal Foil size ($2.5 \sigma_x$)	13.0731 mm
Vertical foil size ($2.5 \sigma_y$)	6.9878 mm

A direct effect of linac beam emittance is the halo/tail generation in the circulating beam. Figure 3 shows the estimated halo/tail generation in the beam [4] as a function of normalized RMS emittance of linac beam. Here, the Halo/tail generation is defined as the ratio of number of particles with emittance larger than the designed acceptance of 49π mm-mrad to the total number of particles in the circulating beam.

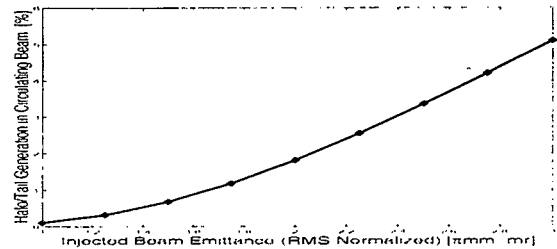


FIGURE 3 The estimated halo/tail generation in the circulating beam as functions of normalized RMS emittance of injected beam.

INJECTION EFFICIENCY VS. LINAC EMMITTANCE

Injection efficiency is associated with two kinds of beam losses at the injection stripping foil: (1) controlled losses which can be directed to the injection beam dumps located down stream of the injection foil; and (2) uncontrolled losses which are scattered in all directions and generate radiation in the injection area [5].

As a consequence of particle traversal in the stripping foil, there are beam losses associated to: (1) nuclear scattering, (2) energy straggling, and (3) multiple scattering [5].

Nuclear Scattering

The beam loss due to nuclear scattering in the foil is a function of the foil traversal rate, foil thickness and Linac beam emittance. Figure 4(a) shows the fractional nuclear scattering losses as a function of the normalized RMS Linac beam emittance. If all the losses are located in the injection straight section (~10m), the resulting estimated radiation level, at 1 foot from the beam line after a 100 day run followed by 4 hours of shutdown, is shown in Figure 4(b) as a function of normalized RMS emittance of injected beam.

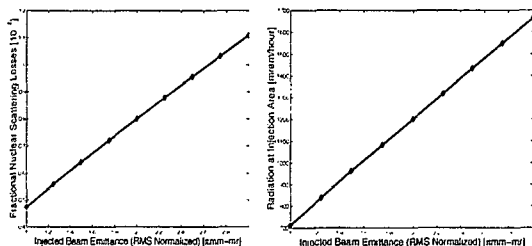


FIGURE 4 (a) Fractional beam losses at injection area and (b) radiation level due to nuclear scattering in the stripping foil as functions of normalized RMS emittance of injected beam.

Energy Straggling

As particles traverse through the injection foil, a fraction of their energies are lost and deposited in the foil. Some of the circulating protons, which lie in the tail of Landau distribution, will go through large synchrotron oscillations and may end up in the beam gap. These protons will be lost at the time of extraction or at a dispersive location in the ring. This beam loss is proportional to foil hitting rate, which is associated to the emittance of injected beam when the foil size of $5\sigma_{inj}$ is kept. Figure 5(a) shows the estimated fractional beam loss in the gap due to energy straggling as functions of normalized RMS emittance of injected beam.

Multiple Scattering

The major effect of particle multiple scattering in the foil is to increase the transverse beam emittance. Figure 5(b) shows the estimated transverse emittance growth due to multiple scattering as functions of normalized RMS emittance of injected beam.

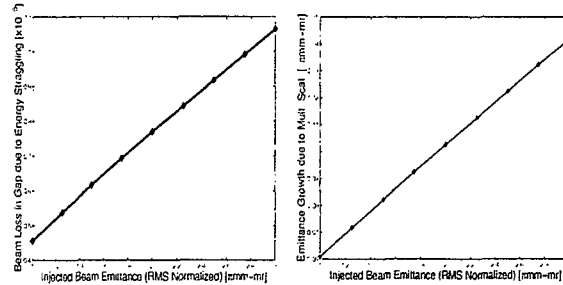


FIGURE 5 (a) The estimated fractional beam loss in the gap due to energy straggling; (b) the estimated transverse emittance growth due to multiple scattering as functions of normalized RMS emittance of injected beam.

MAXIMUM FOIL TEMPERATURE VS. LINAC EMMITTANCE

The foil temperature distribution is governed by the current density distribution on the foil during injection. Different painting schemes [4] produce not only different final particle distributions, but also generate different foil traversal patterns and therefore different current density distributions in the foil. In this study the current density distributions are simulated through turn-by-turn beam tracking during the correlated painting with the optimized injection bump. The initial foil-hit by each incident H^- is counted as thrice to include the effects of two stripped electrons. The foil temperature distributions are then converted from the current density distributions through the relationship presented in Figure 6. This is calculated from the model described in reference [6] with a foil thickness of $300 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$. The model includes:

- 1 the radiation heat transfer between the carbon foil and the stainless steel beam pipe,
- 2 the heat conduction through the foil to its base,
- 3 a natural convection condition on the outer surface of the beam pipe, and
- 4 a Gaussian distribution of injected beam.

Figure 7 shows the maximum foil temperature distribution with the injected beam of $2\pi \text{ mm-mrad}$ normalized RMS emittance of injected beam.

The maximum foil temperature is a function of the linac beam emittance. For a given foil thickness, the maximum foil temperature decreases while the

linac beam emittance increases. However, with a foil size of $5\sigma_{inj}$, the foil-hitting rate also increases with σ_{inj} . It will induce more uncontrolled beam loss.

The foil lifetime tests at BNL Linac has indicated that the maximum single foil lifetime is ~78 hours and decrease sharply when the foil temperature exceeds 2500 °K [7]. In general, the injection foil temperature of upgraded AGS can be kept under 2500 °K. Therefore, upgraded AGS injection foil will have a long lifetime.

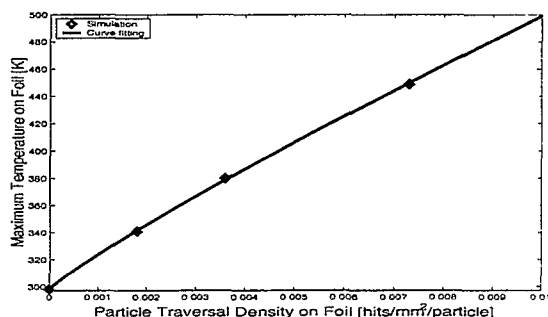


FIGURE 6 Maximum temperature on foil vs. beam current density (blue points) deduced from the model [6] and the curve fit (red line) used in foil temperature distribution studies.

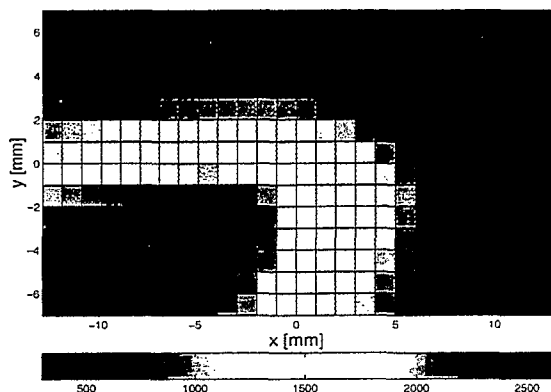


FIGURE 7 Simulation result of the foil temperature distribution. The entire bottom portion of H^- injection foil is shown with horizontal coordinate x and vertical coordinate y .

CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

From the results shown above, it is clear that the correlated painting with the optimized injection bump, collapsing as an exponential function of time with a time-constant of 0.1 msec, gives the best final proton beam distribution in the upgraded AGS. The

preferred linac emittance is about 1.5π mm-mrad for acceptable injection losses.

Two methods have been considered to improve the H^- injection from linac. One is to bring the RFQ immediately adjacent to the output of the ion source to reduce the emittance growth. In our estimate, this can reduce the linac output emittance from 3π mm-mrad to about 1.5π mm-mrad. Well-designed low level feedback system has to be provided to prevent further emittance growth in the high-energy section of the linac.

Another possible improvement is to introduce a second harmonics cavity for the AGS during injection time. It can effectively reduce the space charge tune shift by 30%. This will either reduce resonance losses for same intensity, or allow for 30% more intensity to be accepted by the AGS.

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